THURSDAY, APRIL 30, 1874.

Amusementa To-Day. Academy of Music Les Ringuesons
Barnam's Hippodrome—th av. and 98th at. Matines.
Broadway Theatre—Humpix Dumpiy. Matines.
Broath's Theatre Theatre Music.
Bewery Theatre—The Cyroso Brothers. Colloseum—Bosteve and Tatry in theires. Matthew, Dan Bryant's Minstrels, Twenty-third street. Daty's Fifth Avenue Theatre—Musicur Alphanes. Grand Opera House. Donald McKay.
Niblo's Garden—Pantomine, Ar.
D's mple Theatre—Van leville and Novelty.
Park Theatre—Van leville and Novelty. Park Theatre-Love's Postice,
Frentre Comlque, Sarlaque, Ac.
Fons Pastor's - Varie y Entertainment, Matines,
Union Square Theatre-Lea Astray,
Wallack's Theatre. The Veteran,
Wood's Museum - Unie Tom's Cabin. Matines,

Delusions about Paper Money. There is an old saving that enough is a good as a feast. Bank notes and greenbacks are not money; they are only count ers or tokens that represent money. They are worthless except as the representatives of things which have just as much real value without their existence as with. And it would be a blessed thing if everybody would get this truth into his mind. It would be found a key to unlock many financial mysteries.

If you don't possess the thing itself, you cannot get the counters or tokens that represent it; and if you do possess it, it will bring its precise value in other commodities, in labor, and in gold or silver, though there were not a bank note, or a greenback, or any other paper token in the world. The coined money of the world, and the credits based thereon, are ample to transact the ordinary business of the world, and were so when the quantit, in existence in proportion to transactions was scarcely ore than half as much as now. If any thing on earth is demonstrable, or has been demonstrated by the practice and experience of mankind for centuries, it is these

In this country we absurdly think we have done a great thing in throwing this universal money of the world out of use, and in substituting bank notes and Government notes therefor. Clamoring for s flexible and abundant circulating medium, we have thrown away one which is both flexible and abundant, and substituted one which is neither. That is to say, our paper money is not abundant In the view of its advocates, for they cry always for more; and it is certainly not flexible, for its quantity is established by law, and no demand of trade, commerce, or enterprise by any possibility can inerease a single dollar. In this respect it bears no comparison for usefulness to coin. which is abundant all over the globe and daily increasing in volume, and which always flows in to supply any demand or short stock anywhere, just as certainly and as promptly as water seeks its level.

The want of intelligence in regard to the character and office of the paper tokens with which the channels of our circulation are filled, is one of the marvels of the times. They are regarded as money and regarded as capital, and thence arises the absurd presumption that their increased issue by a vote of Congress will add to the money and add to the eapital of the country. But such issues are in this regard actually worthless to everybody, because they are out of the reach of everybody who has not in possession something to exchange for them. And wherever that something exists, money can now be obtained for it at its market value wherever money circulates, throughout the civilized world.

Communities in which money is scarce are communities in which property is issuing paper money is as powerless to relieve the necessities of such communities as it is to enact a gold mine or ulation is idle and worthless, where the lands are exhausted, where corruption abounds and knavery reigns, and would its condition be thereby improved? Would the greenbacks stay? Not a bit of it. They would leave quicker than they came. Robbery alone could scatter them in such a community. They would go where they rould find safe and profitable employment, or where they could be securely kept for such remunerative uses as capital

is sure to discover. Those parts of the country which are posing that such issues would relieve them. They cannot get either bank notes or they cannot buy them because they have nothing to give for them that anybody wishes for. Speaking generally, there is no case where, if a man has anything of he cannot find a paying purchaser. The Texas cattle drover in his solitary ranch on our interminable Southern plains has no difficulty to-day in filling his pockets with gold and silver in exchange for his bullocks; and the owner of the remotest cotton planta tion can to-day draw the same currency into his pocket for every remaining bale of his product, at its precise money value as measured by the prices that prevail in Liverpool or New York, less only the expense of transportation and sale. And if every bank bill and every greenback were struck out of existence to-morrow, the actual gains of the drover and the planter at the end of every year would be precisely as great as if Congress were to order the issue of a thousand journ. Why even now, specie is the currency of Texas and Canfornia, and is and fallacies, reject the circulation of paper money among them and hold fast to there is no complaint, and of whose value

there is no question. truth contained in these facts and considerations, except the vain reply: "See what paper money has done for us during the long a period that people believe there is a special virtue in paper money which

to no kind of money whatever. The necessities of the war, requiring the extraordinary expenditure for years by the Government of two millions of money a day and more, compelled an immense in- and upon proper requisition would supply

the demand of an active and enormous business, setting in motion every industry, and requiring in one capacity or another the labor of every man and every laborsaving machine in the nation. So vast were these requirements that paper money had to be fabricated in untold sums in order to promptly meet the expendi- dispensable Indian trader by the baker's ture they o ensioned. Prosperity reigned everywhere because consumption outstripped production; and every man's labor, and every man's fabrics, and every man's products, could be instantly sold at extravagant rates. It was this demand that created and extended individual prosperity till it seemed almost boundless. An abundant paper currency was absolutely indispensable to liquidate the abnormal volume of cash transactions created by the war; but it no more created those transactions, or created the wealth accumulated during that predigious struggle, than any other necessary agency of the war created t. No one will deny or doubt that if coin had been sufficiently abundant and accessitions that paper performed, with fewer idiocy. Its superabundance only enhanced prices and fostered extravagance, and added to the expense of the war. It was

without it. But everybody sees that all this excesive demand for a large circulation was long ago ended, and that we no longer need such an exceptional agency. In fact, the money in use, and the commercial and fluancial credits based upon the stupendous aggregations of money capital now in existence, may be said to create a plethora of available means to carry on all the legitimate enterprises of mankind. The enormous additions made to the stock of gold and silver are really rendering paper could undoubtedly be banished from use without detriment to any industry or any

The assumption that there is a necessity for paper money in this country, in its present debased form, is therefore one of those monstrous hallucinations that we are forced to charge to the account of the war which begot such false estimates of its functions and value. It is of a piece with those numerous errors that from time to time get possession of the public mind to deceive and torture | rearward exposure, with a broken leg, their victims, only to end in their mortifi- the property of a female African, are the cation and ruin. It is as great a delusion as any pretended invention of perpetual motion, as great as was Law's Mississippi scheme, as great as was the belief in witch craft, as great as HUDSON'S English railway bubble, or as any other folly or absurdity which has illustrated the credulity of mankind.

The logical consequences of this error we have escaped thus far, because its application has been restrained by circumstances; but if it should ever fully bear sway, it cannot fail to victimize us to an extent that will as much surprise our posterity as we are surprised by the success of any previous imposture that has ever ensnared and deluded the world.

Governor Brooks of Arkansas.

BROOKS of that ilk dwells in all of our contemplations. In fact, he is daily food. We do not indulge in cannibalism in its strict meaning, but we mix him in our dairy dish. The very air, too, is vocal with the name, and the invisible lightning flashes that Brooks has had a reinforcement of colored troops from the county of Hell in | covered up the rotteuness of the Cookes' Harness, or an invoice of gunpowder from | First National Bank, with the knowledge scarce-that is, marke table property; and the township of Beelzebub's Own. Bax- that the Currency act had been constantly legislation or bank action in the way of | TER in eclipse has fallen back on the Legislature. Brooks, with rounded disk, is behind his intrenchments. We have the old | of concealment was audaciously imitated a steam engine into existence. Import a rising and not to the setting orb; so while when the report of the Bank Examiner saved. ton of greenbacks into an impoverished the horses of the day are careering up the was laid before the House. They attemptdistrict of South Carolina, where the pop- castern horizon with BROOKS on the box, ed to snuggle it out of sight without the wheels of BAXTER's vehicle are rapidly rolling down the occident by the impulsion of their own momentum alone.

BROOKS s natal departure is eagerly sought. Where he was born we know not, and not having a copy of PLUTARCH at our elbow we cannot enlighten ignorance. But we can inform the panting reader that he was markable town, and in this category merits clamoring for additional issues of paper | money changers. Years ago its leading innotes and tokens, because they want terest was manufacturing, in a productive more money, are totally in error in sup- branch, that of municipal bonds. In the lang sime there was a reported machine in Cinc nnati in which you drove in a living greenbacks without buying them; and hog at one end, and he came out at the other with the velocity of steam power and by a dexterous mechanism filled a hopmarketable value that he wishes to sell, per with rags, and gathered from the de- then President of the First National Bank, year bonds and city scrip, splendid in vignette, perfect in text, and bold in signotes-they became post obits. No bankrupt bank can enjoy the benefits of the act unless some of its assets are in the permanency of these securities; and no estate, insolvent or otherwise, go to probate unessits schedule has the same item of betaken them with him. It would have worked no wrong to heirship. They may possibly be valuable in eternity-they are next to worthless in time.

But Keokuk has changed its employments. They are now in the nursery line, not the woody fibre from which in admillions of greenbacks to-morrow, and ad- vanced stages of growth we pick the Roxbury russet or the spicy pearmain, the luscious peach or the juicy plum. It is a abundant over their whole immense nursery of statesmen. Its excellence in this domains for every necessary use; and department can be inferred from its protheir populations, not having had their ducts. It has furnished an Associate brains muddled by paper money dreams | Judge of the Supreme Court, and would have supplied a Chief Justice but for the "demnition bow wow" about lansolid gold and silver, of whose scarcity daulets and contingent fund, with some skulduggery in Arkansas and shyster ing in Oregon. The Secretary of War is from its luxuriant soil. As it is an inflexible rule with us never to allude to the Administration, we are inhibited from comment; but we can bestow upon him war and since!" The country has been fed | the cpithet of a noted editor of our time on such wind and emptiness as this for so now, we trust, in a brighter sphere. Convivial in taste, he pronounced the benedic real substance in it. They have assumed | tion of "gude feller" upon everybody, under the ameliorating influences of the does not belong to it, and which belongs third slug of brandy; and we here make a like concession to BELKNAP, the blonde. Keokuk has also given to Congress two members, furnished a local Dis trict Judge of the United States court,

ties scant of the domestic ermine. Commissioner of Southern Claims is endowed as alumnus from this prolific source. The State has been outfitted with visitors to West Point and Annapolis from this swarming hive of emulative industry. Indian agents with the inseparable and indozen, all from Keckuk, come down on the aboriginal population like a wolf on the fold. Clerks in cloudy squadrons counted by the great gross hover about the departments. sers and petticeats of Keekuk handieraft use the quail or steel pen mildly in office, and embrace in the German or whirl in the waltz under the gilded cornices and gaudy frescoes of evanescent shoddyism. The nascent hero of battle field and quarter deek from Military Academy and Naval School has when at home his post-office address at this namesake of the Sac chief, who yielded at last to the combined influences of old age and bad fire

This is what has been done for the na tion-Virginia, the "mother of Presidents," drawbacks and dangers, and with much and Keokuk the teeming matron of statesless cost to the Government. The assump- men of high and low degree. It is an tion that there was some hidden virtue in opinion which we hold in confidence, that the paper circulation which advanced the after our present excellent chieftain is general prosperity, is the dream of folly and | tired of the monotony of a third and fourth term, he will rent the White House, with its demesne and tenements for the noble horse, to some citizen of Keokuk. at best but a necessary evil, and we should | More than this. Keekuk is worthy of such have been far better off could we have done | glory. What Paris is to France this fortunate settlement is to Iowa. When barri cades are thrown up, and when Keokuk is environed in siege, the State is in revolution, and its population put on half rations to avert famine. If Sunsing Powe-Roy would go there at such a time and organize a first-class starvation, as erst he did in Kansas, he might be again flush in the munitions of war for the extermination of the libellous York and all other enemies of Christian statesmanship Brooks, with the atmospheric intuition of Keekuk, looking toward Arkansas, foremoney a superfluity everywhere; and it saw a dearth of governors in that gem of our setting of States. He studied the art of stuffing ballots which GRANT loves, and then took his abbreviated wardrobe in a compact bundle, slung his knapsack, and, whistling a stave of the Arkansas Traveller, went forth like Napoleon to fulfil his destiny, and with the same confidence

in his star. The rest is known to the people, or in due time will be. The carnage has not yet been appalling. Two charges of buck and ball lodged, it is supposed, in the sum of casualties. It is safe to predict that BROOKS of Keokuk will be the ruler.

"The king is dead, long live the king." The Freedmen's Savings Bank.

The sordid and pernicious influences which disgraced the management of the Freedmen's Bureau under Gen. Howard have discredited and seriously damaged the Freedmen's Bank at Washington. In the former case bounties due to colored soldiers were venally misapplied; and in the latter the small savings of poor colored men and women bave been stolen. Professed friends of humanity, who shouted loudest for the Civil Rights bill, who demanded social equality for the negro, and who would hear no voice of moderation have not scrupled to pick his pockets and to carry off the hard earnings intended for his children.

The condition of the Freedmen's Bank and its branches has been known fo more than a year past, but it was disguised in the official reports of the Comptroller of the Currency, who by a similar process violated. He is greatly responsible for the losses in both these instances. This method printing, and thus to prevent the public ceiving that great advantages would refrom seeing this rascality attested in an official form. And as if to make the out-BAXTER's early history has no interest. rage more flagrant, and the motive of suppression more transparent, every paper at Washington withheld reference to the

damning exposure. Two reasons operated in favor of this shameful proceeding. The first was to graduated at Keokuk, Iowa. This is a re- keep the colored people ignorant of the state of facts, and thus prevent a mention. It is already known and read of rush on the bank; and the second was to in Wall street and other habitats of the conceal the Washington Ring from view, who had obtained their money under false pretences and by corrupt collusion with

Most of the loans now exposed as utterly worthless were so when they were made, one, two, and three years ago. The names of the favored parties tell the whole story, in the metamorphosis of sausages and but in order to understand the process by scrubbing brushes. Keekuk took the hint, which this plunder was carried on, it should be known that HENRY D. COOKE. livery duet city obligations in twenty and his Cashier, W. S. Huntington, were trustees and composed a majority of the Finance Committee of the Freednature. They were intended to be post | men's Bank. These two men and their confederates controlled all the moneyed transactions, and they diverted the deposits of the unsuspecting freedmen into the pockets of Ring contractors and allies, with whom they had established relations of Addition, Division, and Silence. quests. The decedent might as well have public is familiar by this time with HAL-LET KILBOURN, JOHN O. EVANS, W. S. HUN-TINGTON and others, who, according to their own confession, constituted the original Ring in 1871, when the new District Government was organized. Now, look at their connection with this bank, as formally stated by the Examiner:

"Fifty thousand dollars to Haller Kilbourn and John O. Evans on seventy-five thousand collars morr-eage bonds of Maryland Mining and Manufacturing Company."

This is the notorious Seneca Sand Stone Company, the stock of which was scattered so recklessly about Washington, from the White House down to the messengers in the departments. It was a fraud in the beginning and will be so in the end. Then comes another:

"Three thousand dollars to Hallet Kilbourn, note of the National Junction Railroad Company \$2,000. No interest paid."

Mr. KILBOURN scorns interest on such trifles. Besides, his junction railroad is designed for posterity, and what has posterity done for him that he should be bothered with these bends after having used them as collateral? His partner Evans also went in individually. For example:

"Nine thousand dollars to J. O. Evans, on account of frequirer Magnetium of the Washington hoard of Pub-ic Works."

So it appears MAGREDER was in good odor at this bank, which could not be said of him at any other in Washington. He was lending his credit as Treasurer of the crease of the circulation. It was simply an ad libitum of want, for all other locali- | board to one of the largest contractors.

whom KILBOURN described as of the sacred circle. Of course there was no understanding between these pure patriots.

"One hundred and forty four thousand one hundred and sixty-rour dollars to J. W. VANDENDEGH, on Board of Public Works' Auditor's crimeates and District of Columbia bonds of the face value, \$163,012."

VANDENBURGE is one of the Ring contractors who stands nearest in its confidence, and has enjoyed its partiality in a large degree. So they dealt liberally with him, and he probably reciprocated that favor, as he had done many others before.

It would never do to omit from this generous distribution of other people's money the Ring club, where so much hospitality had been dispensed and so many Congressional votes secured. That concern was modelled after Twken's club, with a sprinkling of GRANT Democrats to flavor it. So we find: "Twenty-eight the usand five hundred dollars to the

It appears that the late Mr. HUNTINGTON was short of greenbacks by accident on a certain day, and he ran over to his neighbor with a handful of stock, thus described: "Three thousand six hundred dollars to W. S. HUNT-NOTON on Seventy shares American Scal Lock Com-

Then his assistant eashier and present administrator followed in his footseps: "Two thousand two hundred and fifty dollars to F. H. Gassaway, on two thousand dollars a ock of American Seal Lock Company and two thousand dollars stock Capit if Pu dishing Company.

Two thousand four hundred and eighty-five dollars to F. H. Gassaway. No security."

An honorable member of Congress from Florida, W. J. PURMAN by name, thought it wise to give currency to the bonds of that retired State, and to encourage the freedmen at the same time. Hence we read: "Three thousand and twenty-five dollars to Repre-citative W. J. Purman, on \$110,000 Florida state bodus."
Two hundred dollars to the Hon. W. J. Purman on 1,000 Florida bonds."

Being pious as well as loyal men, the rustees naturally inclined to the Young Men's Christian Association, of which one of them was President and another Treasurer; so by way of laying up a stock of grace for the freedmen they invested as

"Thirty-three thousand dollars to Gen. O. O. How-ne, Vice President, and HENRY D. COOKE, Treasurer, if Young Men's Carristian Association." "Twenty-six thousand dollars to R. T. FLENING member of the Ring Legislature], on 130 shares Young Men's Christian Association.
"Three thousand two hundred dollars to Charles B. Salley, Treasurer, on \$12,500 stock of Young Men's hristian Association."

And, as if to make the sanctity more sure, there is such an item as this:

"Two thousand nine hundred and sixty dollars to H F. Whitte on \$3,450 bonds of Congregational Church Gen. Howard's) Washington."

The list would not be complete without the colored element, especially as it is the bank of the colored community, and here it comes in:

"Seventy-five thousand dollars on the Howard University property."

These are only specimen items of a mon strous swindle, by which the Washing.or Ring robbed this bank deliberately and much more disgracefully than if they had broken into it with burglars' tools. And this is but part of the evidence against them. Join it with the testimony taken before the investigation in regard to fraudulent contracts, measurements, and extortions and the public will begin to have a just idea of this villainy, which is protected by all the power of the President and the Administration, and by a combination of venal members of Congress in both parties.

Noah Davis-Nunc pro Tunc.

NOAH DAVIS appeared some time since a discussion of the question whether ffect at a future day, were customary.

A lawyer of a good deal of learning whose attention had been attracted to this matter raised another question, and that was whether a resignation could be made to date back in its operation, and take effect such a thing were practicable, it might be well for DAVIS to resign now, nunc pr tune, his resignation to take effect the day Roman habit of paying our devoirs to the by the Speaker and the clerks under him. trouble to the Court of Appeals might be

osition strikes us as absurd. Nevertheless we commend it to the consideration of NOAH DAVIS. We do not suppose its manifest absurdity to other people would stand in the way of its adoption by him.

The vote in the Senate on the veto was the largest which has been recorded this session; and the division on this important question shows the broken condition of both the old parties. For example: 20 Republicans, 8 Democrats, and 2 Liberals voted to sustain the veto, white 24 Republicans, 8 Democrats, and 2 Librals voted against it. Can these old parties hold together much longer?

Is there any sane man who can suppose that if Our Later FRANKLIN had been elected President in 1872 the condition of laboring men. of manufactures, of finance, and of industry and business of every description could now be so deplorable in all parts of the country as it is under ULYSSES S. GRANT?

On April 16 Dr. TEMPLE, the Bishop of Exeter, delivered judgment in the Exeter reredos case, following the advice of Mr. Justice KEATING of the Common Pleas, who sat as assessor during the hearing of the case, some three onths since. The Bishop read the opinion of Mr. Justice KEATING, which he adopted as his own. Mr. Justice KEATING decides that the reredes could not be erected without the consent of the Bishop-of whom the Dean and Chapter are not independent, since the bishopric and cathedral existed 200 years before the deanery-and that the images on the reredos are illegal, as being in contravention of the ecclestastical laws. The so-called images, which are in alto-relievo upon the reredos, and which will be removed in consequence of this judgment unration, the Sermon on the Mount, and the Ascension. As the reredos is now very beautiful, it may be regretted that the Ten Commandments should be substituted for the present ornamentation. It is feared that, encouraged by this decision, other iconoclasts will ask for the removal of the reredos from other cathedrals where it is a conspicuous feature, such as Dur-ham, Elv. Lichfield, Worcester, Salisbury, Rochester, Hereford, and Winchester.

The Public Record in Philadelphia has far outstripped the old Public Ledger in circulation. The Ledger now circulates about 65,000 copies; the Record 90,000. As to the intrinsic merits of the two journals the Record is much better than its competitor.

We are informed that there is no improvement in the offices of the County Clerk and Sheriff, and especially the former, in the matter of charging fees. We call the attention of these officers to volume two of the Revised Statutes, pages 609, 670, and 719, EDMONDS's edition.

He Should Have His Salary Raised.

From the Eoston Herald. Dr. Livingstone was an admirer of Grant, but thought it would be much nieer to call him Prince, quintunle his salary and let him be a Casar without the formality of an election.

WHAT CONGRESS IS DOING.

MR. SUMNER'S CIVIL RIGHTS BILL BEFORE THE SENATE. Bill Reducing the Palaries of the Officers

ing the Civil Service Commission-Another WASHINGTON, April 20 .- Mr. Edmunds Rep., Vt.) moved that the vote of yesterday by which the bill to relieve the political disabili of J. W. Bennett of Maryland was indefinitely

postponed be reconsidered, and that the bill b ommitted to the Judiciary Committee. On motion of Mr. Johnston (Dem., Va.), the same action was taken upon the bill to relieve the political disabinties of A. S. Taylor of Mary-

Mr. Edmunds, from the Judiciary Committee reported favorably on the bills to remove the political disabilities of David A. Telfair of North

Carolina and Charles M. Fauntleroy of Virginia Placed on the calendar.

At the request of Mr. Ransom (Dom., N. C.) the bill to relieve the political disabilities of Mr. Telfair was taken up and passed.

fair was taken up and passed.

Mr. Wright (Rep., Iow.) Introduced a bill in relation to salaries and the civil service. It provides for a reduction, from and after the first any of next October, of 10 per cent in the compensation of all officers and e' ployees of the senate, including the Capitol police, except the secretary, Chief Clerk, Sergeant-al-Arms, and Assist in Doorkeeper, and excepting the clerks of commuttees, whose pay it proposes to cut down 30 per cent. The bill also proposes to repeat the law of March 3, 1871, under which the Civil Seryil Commissioners were appointed, and peal the law of March 3, 1871, under which the Civil Servil Commissioners were app disted, and now hold office, and provides thet clerks shall be appointed to the various executive departments, subject to such examination as the heads of the respective departments may prescribe. The bill, however, providing that the clerks in each department shall be classified geographically to correspond with the Concressional districts, and that when a vacancy occurs it shall be filled from the district which has the least representation, until the clerkships, &c., shall be equally divided among all the Congressional districts.

At the extration of the morning bour Mr.

At the expiration of the morning hour Mr.
Fredinchuvsen (Rep. N. J.) moved that the Senate proceed to the consideration of Senate bill No. 1, known as the Supplementary Civil Rights bill. Arreed to.
The amendments made by the Judiciary Committee were concurred in, and the bill was reported to the Senate.

Mr Norwood (Dem., Ga.) said he desired to the some remarks on the bill, but was unable

Mr. Norwood (Bem., Ga.) sold he desired to submit some remarks on the bill, but was unable to do so to-day on account of a severe cold. He would be giad if the Senator from New Jersey (Mr. Frelinghuysen) would speak to-day, if he was prepared, and he (Mr. Norwood) would go on to morrow.

Mr. Frelinghuysen explained the provisions of the bill, and said he invoked for it the caim, limparial, unpartisan consideration of the Senate. He asked its passare only as it should commend itself as consistent with the Constitution and with jostice to all classes of society. He would be glad if he who was the author of the measure (Mr. Sumner) was here to put the core stone upon the structure he was instrumental in erecting. The bill was intended to secure equal rights to the white people as well as to the colored race. It did not buch the point of social equality, as that was not an element of citizenship.

Mr. Thorman (Dem., Ohio) moved to strike out the second section of the bill. This section imposes a fine of \$500 for any violation of the act to be paid to the person aggrieved, and provides further that the party violating the act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction be fined not less than \$500 nor more thin \$1.00, or shall be imprisoned not less than thirty days nor more than one year. He argued that the pointsment provided was monstrous, and that besides the section provides for

A DOUBLE PUNISHMENT. A DOUBLE PUNISHMENT.

Mr. Conking (Rep., N. Y.) said if the Senator thought the punishment too large he could offer an amendment reducing it. The punishment was for wronging a man on account of prejudice—a prejudice which had been pretty effectually trampled out in blood on this continent forever. There could be no excuse pleaded on account of anser, hisolence, drunkenness, or any other cause which oftentimes induces men to the perject. Thos of Wrong.

The Senate then went into executive session and afterward adjourned.

House of Representatives.

Mr. Kasson (Rep., Iowa) introduced a bill amend the act for the redemption of the three per cent, temporary loan certificates and for an increase of national bank notes. Referred to the Committee on Banking. Mr. Fames (Rep., R. I.) introduced a bill to

amend the National Currency acts, and to estab-ish free banking. Referred to the Banking

Mr. O'Neil (Rep., Pa.) presented a petition to he equalization of bounties so as to entitle the bounty laws.

The House then took up the bill to carry in execution the provisions of the Fourteen Amendment to the Constitution, and to defice that rights of United States calzers in forms. tune, his resignation to take effect the day he first took his seat on the bench, and thus a public scandal and a good deal of trouble to the Court of Appeals might be saved.

It is difficult to see how this could be done, while there is no difficulty in perceiving that great advantages would result from it if it could be done.

In fact we frankly admit that the prop-

The House then went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. Poland (Rep., Vt.) in the enair, on the Indian appropriation bill, and Mr. Loughridge (Rep., Iowa), who had charge of the bill, proceeded to give a resumé of its provisions. His speech was mainly directed to the history of Indian wars in order to prove that they were generally provoked by the troops, and consequently that it would be bad policy to place the Indians under the control of the War Department. The estimate of the cost of Indian wars during the last forty years was an ingregate of over \$500,000,000, and he had no donot of the correctness of that estimate. With such a record before the courry it was difficult for rectness of that estimate. With ord before the country it was diff

record before the country it was difficult for him to see on what ground the policy of turning the Indians over to the War Department cound be sustained. The true policy was to civilize the Indians and to get rid of the necessity for troops to keep them in order.

Mr. Parker (Rep., Mo.) followed with a speech in the same general direction. At the conclusion of his remarks the committee rose.

Mr. Sawyer (Rep., Wis.), from the Committee on Commerce, reported the River and Harbor Appropriation bill, Referred to the Committee of the Whole, and then the House adjourned. A Wedding in Bruish High Life.

The marriage of Lord Walter Campbell, he third son of the Duke of Argyll, whose asignificant appearance and cavalier treatment of New York society will be remembered-with Miss Ophelia Milns was solemnized at St. George's Church, South Kensington, on April 14. The Dean of Chester officiated. The Princess Louise and husband, the Duke of Westminster, the Duchess of Sutherland, and the Earl of Shafiesbury were among the guests. The bride, who was given away by her father, wore a white satin dress trimmed with Brussels lace, and wreath of heather and tulle vell. Her simple headdress was fastened with ornaments of opals and diamonds. The bridesmaids, four in number, were all daughters of the Duke of Angvii, namely, Lady Erraces, and Lady Mary Campbell. Their dresses were of white silk, trimmed with Brussels lace; and in their hair were white orange thosoms. Each bridesmaid wore a large gold and silver Maltese cross presented by the bride.

After the ceremony breakfast for sixty was laid at Argyll Lodge. Six large tables were filled with wedding presents. Princess Louise gave a pair of gold and opal bracelets. Mr. Yeates, the partner of the bride's father in his cotton spinning factory in Lancashire, gave a sliver energine. After breakfast the bride and groom left for Doraden, the Marauls of Lorne's residence at Tunoridge Wells. Miss Opnelia Milns was solemnized at St.

A Rhode Island View.

New York city congratulated itself on the election of Noah Davis, late United States District Attorney at New York, to a judgeship but it turns out that the Judge may, after all have been one who used his office to put money but it turns out that the Judge mey, after all, have been one who used his office to put money it his purse. Two or three weeks ago some testimony before the Ways and Means Committee, while investigating the Sanborn business, appeared on its face rather damaging. The suppeared on its face rather damaging. The explain, but he did not clear up things satisfactority, and left tenmed an impression that if be could not have done better he had better have stayed at home. Now comes another statement. A witness from New York, Saturday, testified that he fell into the clutches of the harples, who made up a case to bleed him, and to get rid of the y Xation, and possibly the payment of a larger sum through the enginery of these fellows, who bretended to be serving the Government waile serving themselves, he paid over \$2,000 to one Fay, understood to be a pai of Sanborn, or his agent. The winess also testified that he p. id \$1,000 to Noah Davis as District Attorney. Speaking to that functionary since his translation to the bench on the subject, the Judges should be "made of storner stuff."

ADVERTISERS!—Send twenty-five cents to Geo. P. Rowel & Co., 41 Park row. New York, for their pampilet of 100 pages, contaming lists of 2,000 newspapers, and estimates showing cost of advertising.—4dc.

THE ALLEGED EXPORTION.

J. E. Caldwell and William P. Wood. To the Editor of The Sun.
Sir: The Ways and Means Committee

of Congress have examined Mr. Jas. E. Caldwell of Philadelphia, and from newspaper accounts he appears to have accused me of blackmalling Mr. Caldwell was accused by one of his clerks of defrauding the revenue by false and perjure nyolees. He had proposed to the Treasury De partment to compromise the case by paying about \$30,000, but changing his mind he employed me as his agent in the early part of 1873 to have his proposition rejected by the Treasury Department at Washington. I believe myself to have been the only agent of his who made any novement in that specialty, and the offer of compromise was rejected by the Secretary of the Treasury. Mr. Caldwell was informed of this fact, and was urged by myself to reject any de

Treasury. Mr. Caldwell was informed of this fact, and was urged by myself to reject any demand made by Mr. Jayne as a Government agent, and refuse any and all payments exceptions as intention of a United States Court. I failed to persu, de him to take that course, and I then assured him he could have a fair and importial hearing of his case accorded him by the Secretary of the Treasury before that Department, further adding that I was satisfied the Secretary's office (a designated branch of the Department) was rather hostile to Mr. J. vne persunally, and that there was no possibility of injustice being done him if he would make the light. I further orged him to visit Washington and ascertain for himself the correctness of my representations.

I subsequently called upon Mr. B. G. Jayne in New York city and learned from him that the invoices of Mr. Caldwell's house had been tambered with, fall-field, and portions of them for out entirely. As asserted by Mr. Jayne they gave evidence of premeditated fraud. On my next interview with Mr. C. Liweil I stated to him the declarations of Mr. Jayne. Theroupon Mr. Caldwell admitted the truth of Mr. Jaynes declaration, but averred that such wrong was done without his individual participation, and that he could not afford a light with Mr. Jayne. He then urzed me to solicit the Treasury efficials to decept his original offer of compromise. To this I objected, but he orged me to do so as his agent, and by his special direction. On my return to Washington I wrote to Mr. Caldwell, under date of July \$1.878 (several months after his matter had been before the department), a letter, the following extract from which will show my position in the matter:

I shall continue to serve you with my best abilities, and by no act of mine you shall have reason to com-

following extract from which will show my position in the matter:

I shall continue to serve you with my best abilities, and from no act of mine you shall have reason to compain; for I shall give your interests my closest attention, and shall conform to your wishes in letter and spirit. While I preferred to attack and show up the will in who premeatiated the expose causing your touble, and take issue with those characters (under the garb of Government officials) who have aided a consummate scounaged to do you such an infury—and this combination I firmly believe we could have besten had you made the fight as you should have made it and as I had tulay prepared mysed to assist you in-you concuded otherwise, and arrangements were inade as herein stated. Brevity is said to be the soul of wit; but yet of agreement between us, but also a desire for the continuance of good feeling, and to enable the prompt and quiet adjustment of all matters growing out of your frushes, in accordance with your wishes, an in yithe fundament of our conditions I shall remain your friend.

We F. Wood, 487 Maryland avenue.

By return of mail I received the following:

By return of mail I received the following : J. E. CALDWELL & Co.,

902 Chestnut street. PHILADELPHIA, July 9, 1873. [Confidential].

Mr. Wm. P. Wood.

DEAR SIR: I have the pleasure to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the Sin.

The terms of our arrangement as set forth are perfectly correct and will be structly carried out on my part at my own private expense, and I believe you will fulfil all your promises, and, as you were kind enough to say, earn for me in Technical to the should dollars, that

part at my own private expense, and I believe you will fulfil all your promises, and, as you were kind enought to be added from the flow and dollars, that is best of the flow and and sure to fulfil every promise.

Your last visit was most agreeable to me, and I rule out entirely from your letter any remarks but those of the most friendly kind to me.

I repeat here that you are to observe the line agreed upon between ourselves, and in care my engagements will not permit coming to Washington you must call use on eat my office here.

I shall count upon your best service until we reach a pericet closing m. Your better is regarded a rietly personal. Please make this correspond in your possession. Very truly yours, J.E. Calbwell.

I will further add that Mr. Caldwell in person called upon Secretary Richardson and renewed his original proposition for settlement, and urged its acceptance, and it was finally accepted by that official. Mr. Caldwell's friends can now determine whether he has played the rôle of a knave or fool, or both.

This is the whole of my relations with Mr. Caldwell; and as the public will see, there is not much blackmailing in them. But since by his own confession he is a perjurer, it is not remarkable that he should be a that also.

Very respectfully, Wm. P. Wood.

The Okechobee Expedition-Letter from Mr

Caprice Hallock. To the Enter of the Sun.

Sin: I observe in your paper of Monday, with an outline map of Okechobee lake, a very interesting article descriptive of the adjacen regions of Florida. As the person who supplied self to the party which was fitted out at my in dividual expense, and under the auspices of the Forest and Stream journal, and was admitted only by the courtesy of Mr. F. A. Ober, the leader and projector of the expedition, and inasmuch as the exploration of the take was accomplished in the boat which was built for Mr. Ober and shipped from Massachusetts expressly for the object in view it seems no more than fair that those who fitted out the expedition and carried it to successful completion should be recognized as having had something at least to do with it. This expedition, as planned, was amounced in the Forest and Stream last November, sailed early in January from Reveily, Mass., reached St. Lucle, Florida, on New Year's Day, and its successive steps, with the discoveries resulting, have appeared in this journal from time to time in no less than ten consecutive numbers. On April 16 we printed a very complete map of Lake Okechobee.

Tremain, very respectfully, yours, dividual expense, and under the auspices of the

I remain, very respectfully, yours, Charles Hallock.

The Handsome Widow at Robeson's Re-Correspondence of the Courier-Journal.

Yesterday several of the Cubinet Indies received, Mrs. Robeson was ill, but Mrs. Gen. Emory acted as hostess in her place. Mrs. Moulton's still Mrs. Robeson's guest; Mrs. Robeson has received the last two wednesdays to afford Mrs. Moulton's friends an opportunity of calling. Miss Minns Stout and the Secretary also assisted at the reception, which was quite as brilliant as any of the season. Among those who called was Miss Clara Louise Kellorg, who is now playing an engagement in this city. It was quite pretty to see how the two great American singers enjoyed chatting together, and how the foreigners, who slways hang around celebrities, watched and listened. The German Minister seems quite infatoared with Mrs. Moulton. During her winter visit the Haron seemed spell-bound, and I noticed yesterday that he lingered longer than the other guests, and seemed unhappy if the handsome widow bestowed herself elsewhere. Mrs. Acoutton is a brilliant woman of the world, with all the requisites of manner, dress, and speaking several languages to heighten her charms. I imagine that heart smashing is with her guite a pleasant pastine. Mrs. and Miss Fish. Mrs. and Miss Richardson also held large receptions. Mrs. Belknap. Not feeling well, omitted her reception. Mrs. Belknap. She is quite handsome. Yesterday several of the Cabinet ladie

Paris Correspondence of the Buffato Commercial Gen. Caleb Cushing, the new Minister on the Government of the United States to Gen, Caleb Cushing, the new Minister from the Government of the United States to Madrid, and who is now on the point of leaving for his post, was entertained on Saturday last by the First Secretary of the American Embassey, Col. Hoffman, and by Mrs. Hoffman, at their residence in the Avenue d Bylaut, where a large party of American friends were favited to meet them at dinner. On the Wednesday previous the General had dined with his prediceesor, Gen. Sickles, and Ars. Sickles, and a similar party of that tavorite place of sojourn for American visitors in Paris, the Hotel du Palais, in the Cours-la-Reine, overlooking the Seine. Gen. and Mrs. Sickles were themselves entertained the previous day at dinner by Mr. James Phalen, one of our oldest residents, at his shendid manson is the Avenue du Roj dy Rome, where exone of our oldest residents, at his smendid man-sion in the Arenne du Roi de Rome, where ex-Gov and Mrs. Hoffman of New York, recently returned from Germany, were invited to meet them with a numerous party. At the beginning of the week the Comte and Comte se de Paris received Gen, and Mrs. Sickles to a dejeuner d la fourchette at midday.

Oue of the Ablest.

The report was recently telegraphed all over the country that Mr. Halstead of the Cincinnati Commercial had been arrested. It very soon ppeared that the arrest was a mere trick, and on Saturday the charge against Mr. Halstead was dismissed. The charge itself was one of the most friv lous kind—an advertisement of a lottery had been inserted in his paper by inadvertence; it was ordered out by the man-

Addition. D. viston, and "Hence in Ohio.

R. H. Rowland is the champton default-

SUNBEAMS.

-The Count de Paris is writing the him

-The Halifax Express reports that Sir John A. Macdonald sent Louis Riel \$1,000 to leave

rushing gold quartz. The aliver ore is nearly slightipped to Europe, much of it going to Swanses, Vales.

—A Duluth editor strikes a severe blowat his adopted city by saying that the water is unpure and unhealthy, and rarely fails to bring on acknown

where its use is continued.

—A novelty has been introduced at Parisian dinner tables that may lead to a falling off in duels. On the back of the menu is given a let of the persons present, with a short account of who and what

they are. -She lives in Douglas county, Oregon; has been married eight times, has eight hving hus-benes, and resides with none of them. Her dan inter, sec. 123, with energetic emulation, has disposed of three

-A land agent in Colorado remarked to an inquiring congress, that all that was needed to make the place a paradise was a confortable climate, water, and good society. "That is all that is lacking in n-1,"

-The Postmaster of Delta, Iowa, wrote to the Postmaster-General: "If you do n't gu some one to run this 'ere post offus purty soon it'd be throwd in the river, for I'm going off an bear hunt and can't

-A specimen of the axolotl siren pisch forms has been found in Lake Champlain. It is then teen makes long, with head large, and forked four legs and four claws to each foot. It is frequently found in the lakes of Mexico.

-A St. Louis lawyer asked a witness in

court, "Did you ever know Mr. Sutherland to go back on a bargain?" The opposing counsel objected to the question on the ground that it was not grammatical, and the Judge sustained the objection.

-The money to build the new Globe

tor one seat at every performance, and the holder can transfer his privilege transiently or permanently. —In British slung "guinea pigging" is leading influential names to joint stock companies, after the manner of Gen. Schenez in the Emma Mone cusiness. Disraeli has given notice that officeholders noder his administration must abstain from the

sentation made in obtaining a life insurance policy shall render it void, "unless the matter unsrepresented shall have actually contributed to the contingency or event upon which the policy is to become payable." Even then the matter must be a question for the jury.

—Georgia cotton mills are paying divi-

dends that remind New England manufacturers of war times. The Graniteville Manufacturing Company netted 22 per cent. on capital stock during the past year, and the stock is 73 per cent. above par. There is a general disposition in Georgia to invest surplus cash in cotton -We have received a note from Mr.

Alex. St. Clair Abrams. He replies to a recent letter from an Atlanta correspondent of THE SUN. This letter has been construed to mean that Gen. Robert Toembe has reached his dotage. Mr. Abrams corrects this pression. He says Gen. Toombs is still in the full vicer of his powers. We have no doubt that Mr. Abrams is -A Montana writer says that the fighting men of the more powerful tribes of Indians innatiting Eastern Montana and portions of Wyoming and

Dakota, the Sloux, Cheyennes, Arrapahoes, Crows Blackfeet, all of whom are in fact Sloux, number about well-stocked quiver, a knife and tomahawk. written an interesting history of the tea burning in Maryland, and the non-importation associations which preceded the Revolutionary War. It is a well-established fact that Maryland burned imported tealong before a Boston threw it into the water. Thomas H. Benton, in his Memoirs of the Senate, expresses astonialment that Maryland has not received more credit for this act of establishing.

-Gen. Garfield of Ohio recently made a speech on inflation of the currency. He decorated the title page of the printed co.y with the following extract from Deuteronomy, xxv., 15: "Thou shall have perfect and just weight, a perfect and just measure shalt thou have: that thy days may be lengthened in the land which the Lord thy God giveth thee." Suppose this rule was applied to Congressmen's salaries and Credit Mobilier tops. Would Garneld's days be length-

-Five garroters, who had been convicted at the Leeds Assizes, were flogged with catelonne-tails at the Armley jail, Leeds, on April 13. James my back! Murder! marder! Doctor! doctor!" during the whole of the punishment. John Dyer, aged 17, who

-The French are poor colonists. Instead of introducing civilization, they too often mix with become a part of the people among whom they at Such is not the case, however, in New Caledonia, wi the man-eating aborigines will have nothing to do the colonist. The result is that the colony is in progress, and Noumen, the capital, is offering attrac-to others than convicts. Seasons and carpenters

from ten to twe've france a day, and the place is by -A bill has been introduced in the Canadian Pardament to prevent the adulteration of fo trinks, and drugs. It provides a penalty not to ex-\$100 for admixing for sale food or drink with any is dient injurious to health, whether the same has done by the person accused or under his order ano her. For the selling of such article a penalty exceeding \$5) is imposed, together with the con-conviction. For a second offerce the offender's n his place of abode, and his violation of law are:

his place of abode, and his violation of law are t published at his own expense.

—The opera season in London, in the sence of Pattl, Nasson, and Lucra, is not as bridge it is wont to be. Midle, Marie Marimon and M d'Angeri are the attractions at Covent Garara, latter in the two characters with which she is a field-Scilid in "L'Afrecane," and Leonora in Favorita"—has shown marsed improvement the son. Melle, Albant, the American, made her to pearance this season on April 21 as Lucta in D opera, "Titiens." Mulle. Risarelli and Madae belli-Bettial are the prime donne at Drury Lane.

-The strangest description of hell is of Heinrich Heine. "Hell," he says, "appear like a great town kitchen with an endlessly in on which were placed three rows of tro-these sat the damned and were cooket. row sat the heathen, who, like the Jews, could to part in solvation, and must ourn forever. I have of the latter, as a squ reducit, burly devil to coals under his kettle, cry out from his pot But the clumsy, stupid devil went on work and grumbled, 'Oh, shut up there' Al must burn, and we can't make an exception rake of a single man.'

-Sam Weaver, tax collector, in renceburg, Tenn., stepped into the office of Rox Justice of the Peace, and said: "You're the in "You're a har," replied Green. Weaver at o wound. Before dying Green swore that, t murderer's meanness in refusing a fair fig never sease baunting him day and night about two weeks ago, and ever since then stricken wretch is nearly demented, and to to kill him elf.

-The State Convention of Indep in Oregon have nominated T. W. Davent gress and T. F. Campbell for Governor, an against sinecures; in favor of cheap trait the improvement of harbors and rivers, the of freight and fare on rankays by the Logis on inter-State rallways by Con. r. the sale of liquer to be in erated classes and their organizati monogo.ics.

THE TRULY GOOD. There is an editorial man of Cin-Cinnati who is truly good; And people take the procepts of this As

This wondrous Descon is a mil Ask rosce from a soul 1

THE SUN'S bright rays bring fort Tom rv smile, so children and so brand. But behind him in the dark you see the Devel